NOTE VI.

ON DERMAPTERA

COLLECTED IN JAVA BY MR. E. JACOBSON

BY

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Mr. E. Jacobson, of Semarang, Java, has kindly sent to me for determination a small collection of Dermaptera from Java. I am able to recognize twenty-seven species; none of these are actually new, but several are interesting and the female of *Tomopygia abnormis* Borm. is described for the first time, this species being hitherto known only from de Bormans' unique type in the Brunner collection, now in the Hofmuseum, Vienna.

Order DERMAPTERA.

Suborder Forficulina.

Superfamily I. PROTODERMAPTERA.

Family 1. Pygidicranidae.

Subfamily 1. Diplatyinae.

1. Diplatys nigriceps Kirby.

Goenoeng Merbaboe: July 1910, $1 \circ \overline{}$. — Wonosobo: April 1909, $1 \circ \overline{}$ and $1 \circ \overline{}$.

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2. Diplatys sp.

Wonosobo: April 1909, one larva with very long segmented caudal setae.

Subfamily 2. Echinosomatinae.

3. Echinosoma sumatranum Haan.

Goenoeng Oengaran: Dec. 1909, 1 \bigcirc and 4 larvae. A common Malayan species.

Family 2. Labiduridae.

Subfamily 1. Psalinae.

4. Anisolabis annulipes Luc.

Telaga Mendjer: May 1909, 1 J. – Island of Krakatau: May 1908, 1 J.

A cosmopolitan species.

5. Anisolabis sp.

Goenoeng Pangerango: Oct. 1908; Wonosobo: April 1909; Semarang: Jan. 1910.

All these specimens are immature, and I refrain from attempting to name them.

6. Gonolabis oblita Burr.

Semarang: March 1910, σ , Q and nymph. — Srondol: August 1909, Q.

Subfamily 2. Labidurinae.

7. Labidura riparia Pall.

Semarang: Dec. 1909, 1 Q. — Djocja: Dec. 1909, 1 larva. A cosmopolitan species.

8. Nala lividipes Dufour.

Semarang: Jan., Aug., Sept., Oct. and Nov., many specimens. This species is common from the Mediterranean to the Malay Archipelago and to Cape Colony.

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9. Tomopygia abnormis Borm. var.

Semarang: April 1910, 2 QQ.

Differs from type in having perfectly developed black elytra (and consequently concealed scutellum) and wings, which are long and dull brown in colour. The antennae, broken in the type, have 25 segments; 1 is rather short and thick, 2 minute; 3 cylindrical, slender, and quite as long as 1; 4, 5, 6 very short, cylindrical, no longer than broad, the rest gradually lengthening, almost cylindrical, but faintly subpyriform; dull brown.

Subfamily 3. Platylabiinae.

10. Platylabia major Dohrn.

Goenoeng Oengaran: Oct. 1910, 1 \bigcirc .

This is the species which I have always recorded as *Palex sparattoides* Borm. — de Bormans recorded it under that name and also as *Platylabia major* Dohrn. I now consider it to be the true *P. major* of Dohrn, who only described the female. The other species previously ranged in *Platylabia* are not congeneric with it, and fall into the extended genus *Chaetospania* Karsch.

Superfamily II. PARADERMAPTERA.

Family Apachyidae.

11. Apachyus chartaceus Haan.

Goenoeng Oengaran: Oct. 1910, 1 larva.

Superfamily III. EUDERMAPTERA.

Family 1. Labiidae.

Subfamily 1. Spongiphorinae.

12. Irdex nitidipennis Borm.

Wonosobo: April 1909, 2 $\sigma \sigma'$ (macrolabious form). — Goenoeng Oengaran: Sept., 2 Q Q.

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Superficially the forcipate form is extraordinarily like Nala tenuicornis Borm., but the simplest way to distinguish it promptly is by the presence, in the latter species, of a distinct, though not very strong, keel on the elytra.

13. Marava grandis Dubr. Semarang: Nov. 1910, 1 σ .

Subfamily 2. Labiinae.

14. Labia mucronata Stal.

Batavia: Jan., June and Dec. 1908, 4 Jor. - Goenoeng Oengaran: Sept. 1910, 2 QQ.

15. Labia pilicornis Motsch.

Semarang, Batavia and Wonosobo: Jan., April, May, June, July and November, 1σ , several QQ and 1 larva.

16. Labia curvicauda Motsch.

Goenoeng Oengaran: September, d and Q. -- Semarang: Jan. and June, $3 \bigcirc \bigcirc$. — Wonosobo: April, 1 \bigcirc . A variable cosmopolitan species.

17. Prolabia nigrella Dubr.

Goenoeng Oengaran: June 1910.

This specimen is of the colour-variety described by me under the name of L. myrmeca (Notes Leyden Mus. XXX, Note XIII, p. 96, 1908).

18. Prolabia arachidis Yers.

Semarang: Oct. and Dec. 1909, $1 \triangleleft$ and $1 \subsetneq$. A cosmopolitan species.

19. Chaetospania thoracica Dohrn.

Goenoeng Oengaran: Sept., 1 Q.

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Family 2. Chelisochidae.

Subfamily 1. Chelisochinae.

20. Chelisoches morio Fabr.

Wonosobo in May, Batavia in Jan., June, Aug., Oct. and Dec., Goenoeng Oengaran in June, and Semarang in Febr., March, May, July, Aug., Sept, Oct., Nov. and Dec., many specimens.

This is an abundant and wide spread oriental species.

21. Proreus simulans Stal.

Semarang: January to November, and Batavia: October and December; several specimens.

A common oriental species.

22. Enkrates elegans Borm.

Wonosobo: April and May 1909, 5 $^{\neg}_{\circ}$, 6 $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ and 1 \bigcirc nymph.

These specimens all agree in coloration and structure with E. elegans of de Bormans, except in one particular, and that is the pygidium of the male. In E. elegans this organ is transverse, thick, with a gentle broad rounded emargination, the corner slightly produced to short blunt points. In one of these males the pygidium is typical, but in the other four it is different: it is broad, but the posterior margin is thickened, gently concave instead of convex, with a small, narrow median incision, and the angles are somewhat produced laterally, as the thickened margin protrudes beyond the sides.

In other respects, the smooth head, transverse pronotum, and the coloration, these males are indistinguishable, and they are associated with the females with linguaeform pygidium, originally described by me as a distinct species under the name of *Apterygida lingua* (Termes. Füz. XXV, p. 486, pl. XX, fig. 8, 1902), and later definitely referred to *E. elegans* (vide Burr, Ann. Mag. N. H. (8) III, p. 256, 1909).

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I am unable to separate the two forms in any respect beyond the form of the pygidium in the male, and the only way out of the difficulty, which I can see, is to admit dimorphism in the male pygidium.

Perhaps it is this creature which is described by de Bormans as *Ch. laetior* (Tierreich, Forf. p. 87, 1900), as his account of the female pygidium agrees with this species rather better than with the description of Dohrn, who only knew the female. Dohrn's type I have not yet seen.

23. Hamaxas semiluteus Borm.

Wonosobo: May 1909, 1 ♀.

Family 3. Forficulidae.

Subfamily 1. Opisthocosmiinae.

24. Eparchus forcipatus Haan.

Pangerango: Oct. 1908, 1 Q.

25. Eparchus sp.

Wonosobo: April and May, $3 \bigcirc \bigcirc$.

This does not appear to be the female of *E. tenellus* and may very likely be new, but it is necessary to see the male.

26. Eparchus tenellus Haan.

Semarang: Dec. 1910, 1 Q.

27. ? Eparchus sp. n.

Wonosobo: May 1910, 1 ♀.

Without the male, this species is indeterminable: it is very likely new.

Dover, October 1911.

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